

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair; warmer; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.



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ONE CENT.

THE TURKS ADVANCE

Edhem Pasha Using the Great Napoleon's Tactics.

GREEKS FIGHT LIKE HEROES

They Give Way Before Overwhelming Numbers.

THE TURKS NEARING LARISSA

Such Fighting Has Seldom Been Known in History—The Dead and Wounded Number Thousands—The Greeks Have Suffered Through Bad Generalship, but It Has Not Diminished Their Courage—The Turks Have Broken Down the Greeks' Center and Are Now Advancing Upon Larissa—On the Other Hand, the Greeks Are Continuing Their Successes in Epirus—It Is Reported That They Have Captured and Burned Damasi, an Important Strategic Point, and Have Again Repulsed Edhem Pasha Before Reven.

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London, April 20.—Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, continues to play Napoleon's opening in the chess game of war and so far he has strong prospects of success. Every resource being brought to bear to break through the Greek center, the Turks being content to merely hold the enemy on the wings. The success of this policy will be almost certainly decisive of the whole campaign, for it will cut the Greek forces in two and open the road for a victorious march to Athens.

The Greek successes at Preveza and in Southern Epirus will be of no value unless the Turks are driven back at the vital point, the Thessalonian frontier. Today's news from Miloussa, Larissa and Tyrnavos is conflicting, but a careful analysis forces the general conclusion that the Turks still have decidedly the best of it at the most critical spots. This is due, apparently, to Turkish superiority, both in number and leadership. This is partly due to the careful tuition given the Turkish officers by German military experts, as well as to Edhem Pasha's wonderful military genius.

During the past three days he has shown all the qualities of a great general, and those correspondents who have watched his masterful control of every feature of the situation, declare their belief that he will speedily march his army to Athens. There is no great commander on the Greek side. Two or three sad mistakes have already been made by Greek officers. It is astonishing that these errors have not diminished the ardor of the Greek troops, but their conduct has been magnificent on every occasion.

Old war correspondents telegraph that they never saw such fighting. The men on neither side seem to know what fear is. Turkish fatalities and Greek fury led the opposing ranks several times on Sunday and Monday to stand face to face with each other until both were mowed down by the merciless mutual slaughter. One hillside in Miloussa Pass was literally covered with dead and dying Greeks before possession was yielded to the Turks. The bloody work of Sunday and Monday in Thessaly was so terrible that one or two correspondents estimate the killed and wounded on both sides at 20,000. This is entirely beyond belief, considering the number of men engaged, but it indicates the character of the fighting. It tends so to justify the opinion expressed in last night's dispatches that the war would be terrifically brief. This opinion is now held by almost everyone in Europe. Many believe that hostilities will not extend beyond ten days.

The Turkish advantage, if maintained sharply and followed up, ought to make it necessary for the powers to interpose before the end of next week, unless they are willing that the Greeks should be completely trampled in the dust. It would be altogether premature, however, to assume that the Greek cause is hopeless on account of the loss of the important position in Thessaly. The Turks, apparently, have it in their power now to engage the Greek army, which is inferior in numbers, in a decisive battle on the plains of northern Thessaly. A defeat, of course, would be disastrous, but the Greeks are expecting every hour to hear great news from the fleet which sailed Sunday from the Piræus, under sealed orders. The capture of Salonica, the main Turkish base, by the fleet, would raise Greek hopes, though it would not compensate for disaster in Thessaly.

Some dispatches that have been received here indicate that there is some expectation that the fleet will make a desperate attempt to force its way through the Dardanelles and attack Constantinople. It is argued, even by some English experts, that the forcing of the Dardanelles would be largely a matter of luck.

A small fleet might possibly slip through when a large one would be driven back or destroyed. It certainly needs some such bold stroke in

the opinion of military observers to equalize the pending struggle. It is more than ever apparent today that Europe regards the situation as not beyond the control of the powers and as free from serious danger of a general conflagration. Should the tide turn, and the Greeks become victorious, there is no doubt that financial and political Europe would be seized with alarm. It is still the universal belief that the war will be localized.

TURKS MOVE FORWARD.

Their Army Began to Advance Shortly Before Daybreak.

Elassona, April 20.—At an early hour this morning the Turkish camp was alive and active preparations were making for a general advance. The forward movement began before daybreak, the men moving as freely as though they had not just taken part in a hotly-contested battle. During the night the Greeks had established themselves on the last height near the town of Tyrnavos. An order was given early for the Turks to attack this position, and the artillery moved up and took a good position to assail the Greeks. For a short time brisk firing was exchanged, but the Greek artillery was speedily put out of action.

VICTORIES IN EPIRUS.

An Offset to the Depressing News From Thessaly.

Athens, April 20.—Col. Manos, who is in command of the Greek forces in Epirus, telegraphed to the government yesterday that the Turks on Sunday bombarded the military hospital at Arta, thereby violating the rules of war, as the hospital had the flag of the Red Cross Society flying upon it. This report has caused the deepest indignation here and many persons demand that the Greeks adopt retaliatory measures to stop the barbarous methods of the Turks.

A dispatch sent from Arta this afternoon states that the Turks today attempted to cross the Arachthos River, at Theotokos, in face of a heavy rifle and artillery fire. The Moslems were mown down by scores. They could not stand the slaughter that was being inflicted upon them and were compelled to retire. The Greek artillery was splendidly handled in the engagement. Col. Manos is now advancing into the province of Epirus. He has occupied and fortified several villages. The news from Epirus offsets, in a measure, the more depressing news that is received from Thessaly.

THE GREEKS BURN DAMASI.

Its Destruction a Severe Blow to the Turks.

Athens, April 20.—It is reported here tonight that the Greek troops have burned the town of Damasi. This place was regarded as an important position by Edhem Pasha, and it is believed that its destruction will be a severe blow to the Turks.

Manchester, England, April 20.—A special dispatch to the Guardian, sent from Athens tonight, says that the town of Damasi is surrounded by Greeks, and that its capture is only a question of a few hours. The dispatch adds that all the positions when the Greeks lost at Reven have been retaken.

TURKS SING FOR JOY.

Happy Over the Defeat of the Hated Hellenes.

Elassona, April 20.—Advices from Miloussa Pass show that the battalion that was left to guard the retreat of the Greek army after their defeat yesterday made but a feeble resistance to the attack directed against them by the Ottoman forces. The Turks had scarcely any difficulty in mounting the eminence upon which the battalion was stationed, and as they approached the Greek position many of the latter signified their desire to surrender. The Turks were in a most jovial mood, all the fiercer anger they had displayed while the Greeks offered resistance having disappeared, and many of the men were laughing and singing as they occupied all the abandoned heights. The main Turkish body is encamped tonight on the plain south of the Pass, and the men are sleeping in the tents that the Greeks abandoned in their hasty retreat towards Larissa. The Moslems have superb confidence in themselves and their leaders, and are anxious for the order to advance upon the headquarters of the Greeks at Larissa.

FLYING FROM THE TURKS.

All the Roads From Larissa Crowded With Fugitives.

London, April 20.—A dispatch from Elassona to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday night, states that all the roads converging upon Larissa are crowded with fugitives who are fleeing to that city to escape the advance of the Turks. The villages of the plain have been completely deserted by their inhabitants.

THE TURKS REPULSED.

Smolenski Successfully Defends His Position at Reven.

London, April 20.—A dispatch to the Times from Athens gives a dispatch sent by Crown Prince Constantine to King George. It says, in effect, that King Smolenski has finally completely repulsed the Turkish attack upon Reven. It is also stated that the Turkish force numbered between 10,000 and 14,000 men. The operations were personally conducted by Edhem Pasha. Seven attacks upon the Greek position were unsuccessful. The Greek columns of Gen. Smolenski and Gen. Demologos advanced into Turkish territory and concentrated at Damasi. It is noteworthy in view of the above dispatch that the official announcements published in Athens tonight do not refer to an advance upon Damasi, but merely that fight-

ing was resumed at Reven, Bonhazi and five other points this morning.

DEATH OF A HERO.

Although Twice Wounded, Hafiz Pasha Refused to Retire.

Elassona, April 20.—The death of Hafiz Pasha, the Turkish commander who was killed Saturday during the fighting in Miloussa Pass, is thus described by a correspondent: Hafiz Pasha, who took part in the Crimean war and the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, was eighty years of age, but was yet full of fight.

He was advancing at the head of his command when one of his aides begged him to dismount in order that he would not present such a fair mark for the enemy. Hafiz, in reply said that he had never dismounted during the engagements in which he took part in the Russo-Turkish war, and he could see no good reason why he should do so in this war. Shortly afterwards a rifle bullet struck him in the left arm, but the old soldier still refused to withdraw.

A little later another bullet hit him in the right hand. Strenuous efforts were now made to induce him to turn over his command to another officer, in order that his wound might be treated, but he declined to withdraw, maintaining his right to lead his troops into action.

While moving forward encouraging his men, a bullet entered his mouth, severed his spine and killed him instantly.

LEAVES FOR THE HELLESPONT.

Another Turkish Squadron Sails From Golden Horn.

Constantinople, April 20.—A second Turkish squadron has left the Golden Horn for the Hellespont.

THE POWERS' ATTITUDE.

Russia Advises Waiting For Future Developments.

St. Petersburg, April 20.—It is credibly stated that Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, recently sent a circular note to the powers suggesting that they observe an expectant attitude regarding the Greco-Turkish conflict until one of the combatants requests intervention.

In the meanwhile, the threatened invasion of Turkey's inability to spare troops to occupy Crete, to powers should continue to hold the island on trust with the forces now there. It is believed that the powers to whom the note was addressed have concurred in the suggestions of the Russian foreign minister.

THE TURKS CARRY EVERYTHING.

The Greek Army in Full Retreat Toward Thessaly.

London, April 20.—A dispatch that was sent from the head of Miloussa Pass at 10 o'clock Monday morning confirms the reports already cabled that the Turks in the fighting there carried everything before them and that the Greeks were in full retreat toward the plains of Thessaly. A single battalion was posted on an eminence to cover the retreat of the Greek army, and at the time of the sending of the dispatch desultory fighting was going on between this rear guard and the Turks.

Meanwhile a Turkish battery was playing with deadly effect upon the retreating Greeks, the shells bursting in the midst of the closely packed battalions, killing the Greeks in groups. In the rear the Greek artillery tried to reply to the fire of the enemy, but they were altogether overmatched.

The success of the Turks was directly due to the superiority of their artillery, which was finely served.

THE HOSPITAL AT LARISSA.

The Crown Princess Sophia Speaks of Its Condition.

London, April 20.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs that he has had an interview with Crown Princess Sophia, who returned tonight from Larissa. She says she found there had been much improvement in the hospital there since her previous visit to the place. She also says that while she was in the hospital she heard wounded Greeks tell how the Turks treated the wounded who fell into their hands. They built fires around some of them and roasted them to death, and inflicted horrible tortures upon others of their prisoners before dispatching them.

CONSUL GENERAL BATASSI.

Instructed by His Government of the State of War.

New York, April 20.—The Greek consul general and acting minister Batassi was instructed by cable by his government today to notify Secretary of State Sherman that war between Greece and Turkey had been formally declared. The acting minister declined to go into details when seen at his office, but issued the following signed statement, saying that there was nothing which he would add to it: "The consul general of Greece received today a cable from M. Skourzes, minister of foreign affairs, dated Athens, April 19, instructing him to communicate officially to the United States Government the rupture of diplomatic relations between Greece and Turkey, and that war had been declared. The consul general will forward this communication to the Secretary of State in Washington, but declines to give the press the text of his communication before it reaches the hands of Secretary Sherman."

Mr. Batassi is one of the busiest men in New York just now. In addition to acting as the Greek minister and arranging to return to Greece natives who want to fight for their country, and answering as far as possible telegrams from all parts of the country from Greeks begging for authoritative information about the war, he is endeavoring to have the Dingley bill changed so that a duty of 2 cents a pound will not be charged on currants, of which Greece exports to this country 15,000,000

Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 Apiece. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. if

pounds a year. The duty is now 1 1/2 cents a pound. The acting minister went to Washington on this matter tonight.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

Solicitude For the Safety of Those in Turkey.

New York, April 20.—The fact that the American Board of Foreign Missions has several missionary stations in that section of Turkey in which hostilities between the Greek and Turkish armies are reported to be going on, is causing some alarm among the officials of the board. Dr. Creagan, the district secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, said today: "The report that war has broken out in the vicinity of Salonica has caused us much solicitude for the safety of our missionaries. All the Turkish troops will have to pass in the neighborhood of Salonica on their way to the present scene of hostilities. All our missionaries in European Turkey were safe when last heard from, a month ago. While we are now feeling anxious for their safety, yet we are not without hope that they have been removed to safer quarters north, where they will not be affected by the conflict. At Monastir, which is further west, we have considerable property. Our missionaries there are Rev. Wend Bend and wife, of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Harriet Cole, of Syracuse, and Miss Matthews, of Lockport, N. Y. We also have several old men stationed in northern Turkey and Bulgaria."

TO FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

Garibaldi's Son to Enlist Under the Banner of Greece.

Rome, April 20.—Garibaldi, son of the Italian liberator, has received a dispatch inviting him to immediately proceed to Athens. He has been waiting the receipt of such an invitation and will accept it at once, taking with him a number of Italian volunteers who are anxious to serve the cause of Greece under his command.

THE TURKISH NAVY.

It is Large, but in a Very Bad Condition.

A well-informed man, discussing the war, said yesterday at the Navy Department: "In my opinion, the Turks will do all their fighting on land and the navy will not go out to sea. It is almost up to date to do so, and it would suit the Greeks too well to have a naval engagement. The Greeks are prepared for such action. Turkey has plenty of war vessels, but her sailors are of a very inferior class. Except the *Leontide*, a fine iron-plated ship of coast, the Ottoman empire has no coast-patrol and therefore the crews of the fleet are recruited from peasants from the interior who have never seen a ship of war. These peasants cannot be developed into sailors in a few months, for one reason, the navy hardly ever leaves its moorings. "Putting aside the inferior quality, a few armored corvettes and a certain number of torpedo and gunboats at different ports of the empire, the vessels of the fleet lie at anchor at the Golden Horn, in the case of the *Leontide*, in the harbor of the Gulf of Scutari. Receiving no instruction, practical or otherwise, the Turkish sailors might possibly be of some use on land, but for sea they are not worth a brass farthing. Of the Greek vessels, the *Leontide* is the only one of any account, the *Assari-Tewfik*, built in 1865, and carrying 50 officers and 520 men, and the *Messoudie*, built in England in 1874, and carrying 40 officers and 550 men. The twenty-four torpedo boats, built in Germany, are in good condition, but have no good sailors to man them. "I know from the best authority that the ships are utterly unprepared for active service, and that more money has been spent on the paint and gliding of one ship than for furnishing war material for the fleet."

At the Department of State yesterday it was said that no official information had been received since Sunday from Minister Terrell concerning the Greco-Turkish war. After the cabinet meeting was over the war question was referred to but no conclusions were reached.

Secretary Sherman, in reply to a question, said he had nothing new to give to the press and did not anticipate anything. At the Navy Department it was said that the Turkish fleet was called Secretary Lane a request to have the Cincinnati, now at Merine, to be taken in Turkish waters. The Raleigh has been ordered to relieve the Cincinnati, but inasmuch as the Raleigh is now in dock, and it will be at least two weeks before she can reach the Cincinnati, such a request as the admiral is said to have made would be unnecessary at this time.

It is understood that three or four applications have been made by Army officers to be sent to the seat of the Greco-Turkish war to watch the proceedings. The cabinet today probably decided to send someone, and it is understood that Capt. Scriven, military attaché of the United States embassy at Rome, will be designated. It is probable that some other officer will be sent to watch the Greek movements, and that Major Dorst, military attaché at Vienna, will be selected.

THE GRANT CELEBRATION.

American and Foreign Warships Arrive at New York.

New York, April 20.—Six of the warships of the North Atlantic squadron, headed by Rear Admiral Buncie's flagship, the *New York*, sailed into port this evening and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville. There were, besides the flagship, the cruisers *Columbia* and *Raleigh*, the battleships *Albatross* and *Albatross*, the gunboat *Albatross*, and the squadron left Norfolk, Va., at 5:30 o'clock Monday morning. The monitor *Terror* was with them. She got tired after a three hours' run, as the speed was too fast. She had orders to test her guns anyway, and so the admiral detached her from the squadron and told her to go ahead with her tow and come along to New York at her own pace.

The officers on the ships told the reporter who boarded them that the arrangements for the naval end of the Grant celebration, in which they were to take part, were being hastened. No orders had been issued, and they would stay at anchor off Tompkinsville probably for a day or two, when they would proceed up the North River.

The French dispatch boat *Fulton*, which arrived here from Marseilles on Monday night, sailed up the North River today from her anchorage off Quarantine. As she passed Governor's Island, she fired a salute, and the guns of Fort Columbus returned the courtesy.

Billy Burch Dead.

New York, April 20.—Billy Burch, the old-time minstrel, died this afternoon of paralysis. Forty years of his life were spent as a funny man. He made a fortune in the business, but died a poor man, speculation eating up the wealth which he accumulated.

12-inch Stock Boards, \$1 per 100 Ft. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. if

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Merritt Will Be Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POSTMASTER AT NEW YORK

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, Will Be Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Davenport, of New Hampshire, First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions—Army and Navy.

Nominations were sent to the Senate by the President yesterday as follows:

John A. Merritt, of New York, to be Third Assistant Postmaster General.
John P. Jackson, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Francisco.

William Youngblood, of Alabama, to be auditor for the Interior Department.
William A. Jones, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
Charles B. Timberlake, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Sterling, Co.

Simon Matthews, of Mississippi, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.
Milton C. Phillips, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Wisconsin.

James L. Davenport, of New Hampshire, first deputy commissioner of pensions.
Levert M. Kelley, of Illinois, second deputy commissioner of pensions.

Frank B. Moore, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York.

Army—Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook, Fourth Infantry, to be colonel; Major Augustus H. Hainbridge, Tenth Infantry, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Richard I. Babler, Twenty-third Infantry, to be major; First Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain; First Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, Twenty-third Infantry, to be captain; Second Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Second Lieut. George L. Moore, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant; Sgt. Ira L. Reeves, Fourth Infantry, to be second lieutenant; Corp. Edward S. Watton, Fifteenth Infantry, to be second lieutenant.

Navy—Passed Assistant Engineer Theodore P. Harcourt, to be a chief engineer.
Postmasters—Cornelius VanCott, New York city; Melvin M. Conklin, Elmhurst, N. Y.; B. T. Burlingham, McRaeville, N. Y.; Charles A. Brooks, Marathon, N. Y.; William R. Lindsey, Gilbert, N. Y.; A. B. Kennedy, Cripple Creek, Colo.; M. C. Garber, Madison, Ind.; W. H. Nelson, Smith Center, Kans.; W. C. Shannon, Marshfield, Mo.; C. E. Hunter, Wakefield, Neb.; Jefferson C. Glover, Cadiz, Ohio; T. O. Munzer, Forest City, Pa.; William L. Hunter, Turley Creek, Pa.; C. A. Williams, Vandalia, of Montanary.

Ala., whose nomination for Third Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior, was sent to the Senate yesterday, enjoys the distinction of being the first Alabama Republican ever named for a prominent departmental position. Col. Youngblood is highly esteemed by men of all political creeds. He was a member of the national Republican committee and carried his delegation for President McKinley at the St. Louis convention.

PRODING SPEAKER REED

Influences Outside of Congress Call Earnestly for Action.

Congressmen Urged to Give Prompt Attention to Reforming the Currency and Banking Laws.

Besides the efforts of Jerry Simpson, a part of the Democratic minority in the House and of an alleged faction of the Republican majority to force Speaker Reed to permit other legislation than the tariff and appropriation bills to be enacted at the present extra session of Congress, the Speaker is being subjected to pressure from outside influences that may prove more potent than that within the membership of the body.

Within the past two weeks a large number of petitions from farmers, mechanics and business organizations all over the country have been received by members of Congress, including the Speaker himself, all reading as follows: "To our Representatives in Congress: "Your undersigned constituents and fellow-citizens respectfully and earnestly present to you the necessity of reform in our national currency and banking legislation, and our belief that such reform must be in well digested and deliberate legislation, which may be best provided for by authorizing the President to appoint a committee as proposed by the Indianapolis monetary convention. Therefore, we have the honor to request that you favor the granting of such authority to the President during the present extra session."

The scheme is evidently the result of efforts of the members of the committee appointed by President C. S. Patterson, of the Indianapolis convention, who have been in Washington the past month trying to influence Congressional sentiment.

ELECTROCUTED IN OHIO.

First Application of the Electric Chair in the State.

Columbus, Ohio, April 20.—The first electrocutions under the new Ohio law took place in the State prison tonight. William Hans and William Wiley, murderers, anxious to escape the gallows, were sent through the body in quick succession, the current having 1,750 voltage. Hans was executed first.

There were no repulsive scenes, nor did the electrodes leave marks on the skin. Death in each case was no doubt painless and instantaneous.

Work For Many Men.

Baltimore, April 20.—On or about May 1, 1,300 families will move to Sparrow's Point, Steelton, and, by that number of men, will the working force of the Maryland Steel Company's plant be increased. The steel department, which has been idle for many months, will start up. This will be the first time for three years that any rails have been rolled and two steamers are expected to arrive from Cuba this week with 5,000 tons of iron ore.

Best Nails, per keg, 100 lbs., \$1.60. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave. if

LIBERALS WIN AGAIN.

They Will Govern Nova Scotia Five Years More.

Halifax, N. S., April 20.—For fifteen years the Liberal party has held sway in the local legislature of Nova Scotia. Three general elections were held in succession, at intervals of four years, and today, after a three years' session, the fourth general election was held. On each occasion the Liberals have triumphed, today's victory for them being the most signal of all. By the crushing blow that the Liberals have now, for the fifth time, dealt to the Conservative party of this province, they have added five years more to their lease of power and made their total period of rule twenty years, as the coming term of Parliament will be five years. Such a record is unprecedented in the annals of any party in the Canadian confederacy.

The returns today show that out of the eighteen counties in the province, sending thirty-eight members to the house of assembly, the Conservatives have succeeded in electing only five, or possibly six. The city of Halifax gives the largest Liberal majority ever rolled up for that party.

CAPTAIN ROMEYN'S TRIAL

Testimony Showing He Attacked Mrs. O'Brien's Good Name.

He Makes No Denial—Files Countercharges and Promises Some Lucid Developments.

Athens, Ga., April 20.—The court martial assembled to investigate sensational charges preferred against Capt. Romeyn by Lieut. O'Brien, convened at Fort McPherson at 10 a. m. today.

The charges include conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in that he made statements to Stephen H. Bennett, a civilian, derogatory to the character of Mrs. O'Brien, asserting that her associations with Lieut. Romeyn had been improper, and warning him not to draw credit on himself by visiting her. He is also accused of conduct prejudicial to discipline in assaulting Lieut. O'Brien on dress parade.

S. H. Bennett, a young society man of this city, was first called to the stand and testified that Romeyn had, in a conversation with him, reflected seriously on the character of Mrs. O'Brien, claiming that only three ladies at the post would associate with her.

Lieut. O'Brien was next called and Romeyn objected to the oath being administered to him, on the ground that O'Brien's wife had informed him that O'Brien was an atheist and had no respect for any form of oath. To this, O'Brien made indignant denial.

He related how, on the afternoon of February 6 last, Romeyn had knocked him down in full view of the entire regiment. Romeyn interposed with a question as to whether he (O'Brien) would not have been likewise treated should he have been in the ranks, and "standards," which is understood, O'Brien applied to Romeyn. The lieutenant told O'Brien's indignation against Mrs. O'Brien reaching his ears, and that he had written him a note recounting Romeyn's language, and requesting a retraction. Romeyn's response had been a very curt refusal to withdraw his reflections. Romeyn in cross-questioning O'Brien, asked him if he had not known previously of the gossip relative to the intimacy between Lieut. Romeyn and his wife. O'Brien answered that he never heard anything reflecting on his wife's conduct until the afternoon of February 13.

The court then adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Capt. Romeyn has already filed countercharges against O'Brien, and will be heard tomorrow when they are investigated.

DR. HUNTER'S WITHDRAWAL.

He Requests Chairman Jones to Call a New Caucus.

Frankfort, Ky., April 20.—Dr. Hunter has requested Chairman Jones, of the Republican caucus committee, to call a caucus to nominate a candidate for Senator tomorrow night. He will then make a statement withdrawing from the contest. It is said he favors Mayor Todd, of Louisville, as his successor.

Congressman D. G. Colton is now spoken of as the Republican caucus nominee.

FLOOD CONDITIONS IMPROVED.

A Fall Expected at Memphis—Hopes for Cotton Crop.

Memphis, April 20.—The Mississippi is rapidly falling at Cairo, but at Memphis the river is almost stationary. However, the effect of the fall at Cairo will soon be felt, and conditions in St. Francis Basin will materially improve.

In the delta the people are more hopeful of making a crop. There are now four crevasses on the Louisiana side below Vicksburg. One is opposite Concordia parish, and it is doing great damage and constantly widening. The third is a few miles below the crevasse at Delta, but it will add little to the damage done at Delta, because the back water was against the levee before the crevasse occurred. The fourth crevasse is at Oak's Landing.

Destitution is hourly increasing and the demand for Government aid is imperative. The local situation is so much improved that the committee will not need any more private contributions.

GENTRY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

The Actor to End His Days in the Penitentiary.

Harrisburg, April 20.—James B. Gentry, the murderer of Actress Madge Yvonne, will not end his life on the gallows on Thursday, as he feared, but, owing to the action of